

ADJECTIVES

Adjective adjective adjective adjective

Word that describes a noun or pronoun is an adjective.

Quality	quantity	possessive
Interrogative	Demonstrative	proper adjective

These are the six types of adjectives.

Adjectives help to explain the noun better better better

- Word that describes

Quality adjective : young, blue, small, great, happy

Quantity adjective : least, each, few, every, five

Possessive adjective : his, my, your, our, their

Interrogative adjective : which, what, whose

Demonstrative adjective : this, those, that, these,

Proper adjective : Indian, American, Russian - word adjective

ADVERB

Now let us learn adverb adverb adverb adverb

Adverb is a word that describes a verb another adverb and adjective

Adverb of time manner degree

Adverb of place and frequency

These are the five types of adverbs.

Adverb of time - now, soon, later, yet, tomorrow

Adverb of manner - happily, quickly, well

Adverb of place - near, here, everywhere,

Adverb of degree - enough, hardly, fully, very, quite

Adverb of frequency - always, sometimes, often, never, usually. -2 - adverb

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives describe nouns and pronouns. They give you more information about people, places, and things.

Kinds of Adjectives:

- Descriptive Adjectives or adjective of quality
- Adjective of quantity
- Predicative Adjectives
- Personal Titles
- Possessive Adjectives
- Demonstrative Adjectives
- Indefinite Adjectives
- Interrogative adjectives
- Comparative Adjectives
- Superlative Adjectives

Descriptive Adjectives or Adjective of Quality:

- ✓ Colors as adjectives: Black, Blue, White, Green, etc.
- ✓ Touch as adjective: Slippery, Sticky, etc.
- ✓ Feelings as adjectives: Happy, Sad, Angry, etc.
- ✓ Sizes as adjectives: Big, Small, Thin, Thick, etc.
- ✓ Origin as adjectives: European, Latin, Greek, etc.
- ✓ Shapes as adjectives: Triangular, Square, Circular, etc.

Qualities as adjectives: Good, Bad, Average, etc.

- Time as adjective: Yearly, Monthly, etc.
- Age as adjectives: Young, Ancient, Old, etc.
- Material as adjectives: Wood, Cotton, Gold, etc.
- Opinions as adjectives: Pretty, hot, expensive, etc.

Adjective Of Quantity or Numeric Adjective:

It shows the quantity or the numbers present in the sentence.

- He has little intelligence.
- Sunday is the first day of the week.

Predicative Adjectives:

Predicative adjectives are those which follow a linking verb and not placed before a noun. Predicative adjective does not act as a part of the noun it modifies but serves as a complement of a linking verb which connects it to the noun of the sentence. Other examples are:

- The weather will be cool and dry.
- That child is young.

Personal Titles

Personal titles are adjectives where the titles such as, Mr., Master, Miss, Mrs., Uncle, Auntie, Lord, Dr, Prof. and so on, are used as adjectives to describe the position of the noun. These titles could be placed in the front or even at the end. For example:

- The day after tomorrow, you can visit Mr.Arun and Mrs.Sumathi.
- The classes on Monday will be presented by Dr. Mary and Prof. Ajay.

Possessive Adjectives

Possessive adjective is used where the sentence shows possession or belongingness. Here words such as, our, my, your, his, her, it's and their/s, are used. For example:

- Have you seen their house?
- This is his room.

Demonstrative Adjectives

Demonstrative adjectives are used when there is a need to point specific things. Here words such as this, that, these, those and what are used.

- Whose is this bag?
- These mangoes are sour.

Indefinite Adjectives

Indefinite adjectives are used when the sentence has nothing to point out or specify. It uses words such as, any, many, few and several, etc. examples:

- Many children like dinosaurs.
- Is there any water in the bottle?

Interrogative Adjectives

An Interrogative adjective modifies a noun or a noun phrase and is similar to the interrogative pronoun. It does not stand on its own and includes words such as, which, what, who, whose, whom, where and so on. Examples:

- Which leaves turn color first?
- Whose son is he?

Comparative Adjectives

Comparative adjectives are those which imply increase or decrease of the quality or quantity of the nouns. It is used to compare two things in a clause.

- The detective is younger than the thief
- Science is more important than math in these days.
- This school is better than the last one I attended.

Superlative Adjectives

Superlative adjectives express the greatest increase or decrease of the quality.

- Mary is the tallest of all the students.
- I am in the smallest class in the school.
- This is the most interesting subject for me.

Some adjectives tell about the size of people or things.

a big house	a long bridge	tiny feet
a large army	a high mountain	big hands

Some adjectives tell about the color of things.

a red carpet	a gray suit	a brown bear
a white swan	an orange balloon	green peppers

Some adjectives tell what people or things are like by describing their quality.

a beautiful woman	a young soldier	a flat surface
a handsome boy	an old uncle	a hot drink
a poor family	a kind lady	a cold winter

Some adjectives tell what things are made of. They refer to substances.

a plastic folder	a stone wall	a clay pot
a paper bag	a metal box	a glass door

Some adjectives are made from proper nouns of place. These adjectives are called adjectives of origin.

an Indian temple	an American custom	salem mangoes
an Italian car		

Adjective Phrases

- Phrases can be used like single adjectives to describe nouns and pronouns.
- Phrases that are used in this way are called adjective phrases.
- Most adjective phrases come after the word they describe. Look at these examples.

Who is the girl with long hair?

My friend lives in the house across the street.

Mrs. Mary is tall and slim.

Some adjective phrases come before the word they describe. The words in these phrases are often joined with hyphens.

a long-legged bird	an eight-year-old child
a well-dressed lady	a ten-cent coin
a fun-loving teenager	a twenty-story building

ADVERBS

Kinds of Adverbs

There are three kinds of adverbs

- **Simple,**
- **Interrogative and**
- **Relative.**

The vast majority of adverbs belong to the first group; there are very few adverbs of the second and third types.

Simple Adverbs

Simple adverbs are of very many kinds:

a) Adverbs of Time

These adverbs answer the question 'when'. Examples are: **tomorrow, today, yesterday, now, then, never, soon, already, ago, formerly, lately** etc.

We are **late**.

She died two years **ago**.

I wrote to him **yesterday**.

Have you seen him **before**?

May I leave **now**?

I will **soon** return.

He will come **tomorrow**.

I have warned him **already**.

I haven't read anything **lately**

b) Adverbs of Place

These adverbs answer the question 'where'.

Examples are: **here, there, upstairs, downstairs, everywhere, nowhere, in, out, inside, away**.

We have been living **here** for several years.

I searched for him **everywhere**.

They went **upstairs**.

May I come **in**?

She came **forward**.

I decided to go **there**.

c) Adverbs of Frequency

These adverbs answer the question 'how often'. Examples are: **again, frequently, always, seldom, hardly, often, once** etc.

You are **always** welcome.

I have gone there only **once**.

We visit them **frequently**.

I **often** go there.

d) Adverbs of Number

These adverbs answer the question 'in what order'.

Examples are: **firstly, secondly, lastly, once, never, twice etc.**

I have seen him only **once**.

Secondly, I can't afford to buy it.

e) Adverbs of Manner

These adverbs answer the question 'in what manner'. Examples are: **slowly, carefully, terribly, seriously, well, pleasantly, really, thus etc.**

The soldiers fought **bravely**.

Walk **carefully**.

I was **terribly** upset.

He is **seriously** ill.

She was **pleasantly** surprised.

She can speak English **well**.

f) Adverbs of Degree or Quantity

These adverbs answer the question 'how much' or 'in what degree'.

Examples are: **much, very, fully, partly, little, enough, so, rather etc.**

He is **quite** strong.

She is **very** beautiful.

I am **fully** prepared.

My work is **almost** finished.

This is **good** enough.

You are **absolutely** right.

He is **entirely** wrong.

He was **rather** busy.

g) Adverbs of reason

These adverbs answer the question 'why'.

Examples are: **therefore, hence, thus, consequently etc.**

He did not work hard, **therefore**, he failed.

Consequently he refused to come.

h) Adverbs of Affirmation or Negation

Examples are: **surely, yes, no, certainly etc.**

I will **not** come.

We will **certainly** help you.

Note that when used alone **yes** or **no** represents a whole sentence.

Will you come? **Yes**. (= Yes, I will come.)

Have you finished the work? **No**. (= No, I haven't finished the work.)